

part giving five Haritakis, each day, to a horse, pasted together with rock-salt and cow's urine. The dose of the medicine should be increased by five Haritakis, each successive day, until it goes up to a hundred Haritakis. The full dose (of this medicine) is a hundred; and the middling, eighty, the smallest dose being sixty Haritakis.

Now I shall expound that branch of the A'yurvedi, which deals with the medical treatment of the diseases of elephants. Quadruple of a horse's dose is the dose of a medicine for an elephant. Medicines enumerated in connection with diseases of horses may be employed with advantage in those that are found to afflict elephants. The prophylactic, or curative religious rites, in respect of the alleviation of diseases of elephants, consist in making giftii of jewel-decked Kapil4 !:ine to Bolhmanas, after worshipping the celestials and Brahmanas. A physician, while observing a fast, shall tie round the tusks of an elephant a consecrated garland of white mustard seeds. The sun-god, Shiva and the goddesses Durga and Shree, duly worshipped, protect elephants from attacks of diseases, Offerings should be made to the malignant spirits at the close of the worship, and the body of the elephant should be tubbed with ashes and then washed with four pitcher-fuls of water. Food consecrated by reciting the proper Mantras shall be given to an elephant, and the sacred rite of prophylaxis against the influences of malignant

spirits serves to grant
 it an immunity from injury. Decoctions of
 parchifying drugs,
 as well as those of Triphala, Panchakola,
 Dashamula^{^jffj}
 Vidanga, Shatavari, Guduchi, Nimba,
 Visaka, and Kinsbuka
 should be given for the cure of diseases
 of elephants. Thus
 I have briefly expounded the nature of
 medical treatment
 to be employed for the cure of diseases of
 elephants.